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monoecious. The wind is so uncertain an agent, that species which had this two-fold security would be more likely to survive. Very few are annual. Ambrosia, mentioned before, is a remarkable exception, but then the staminate are so arranged in reference to the pistillate flowers that self-fertilization appears to be pretty certain.

W. H. L.

§ 164. **Townsendia**.—Among the many interesting specimens sent by Dr. T. E. Wilcox, U. S. A., collected at Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, I find the following which seems to be new :

Townsendia Wilcoxiana.—Acaulis ; foliis radicalibus spatulatis acutis hispidulis $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ pollicaribus ; *capitula* magno, *solitario* (rarius duobus) radicali sessili ; invol. bracteis linearibus subacutis subequalibus, disco brevioribus, ciliatis, vix purpureis ; radiis flor. masc. uniseriatis purpureis linearibus *planis* erectis, disco duplo longioribus ($1'$) ; disci flor. fem. tubulatis luteis cum *dentibus* 5 *atro-fuscis* ; *pappo* in *radio et disco conformi*, setibus ad 30 albis, disci longitudine.

Resembles in habit *T. sericea*, the original species, but differs specifically in the characters italicised above. All my specimens are with but one head, but there are specimens in the herbarium of Columbia College (confounded with those of *T. sericea*) which show a tendency to form two heads or a double head. A. Wood.

§ 165. **Borago**.—This is the spelling of the word we find in Linnæus, but of late years the double *r* has come into use. This change appears to have originated among the botanists on the continent of Europe, and to have gradually made its way into England and to this side of the Atlantic. Whatever the origin of the word, it seems to obtain in some form among both the Latin and Germanic nations, among the latter, however, more frequently with one *r*. As the double *r* is now adopted by so many eminent authorities, it seems advisable to abandon the Linnæan spelling, and write *Borrigo*, *Borraginaceæ*, though we shall hardly change the English word *Borage*. It is curious to notice how little reliance can be placed upon spelling in a quotation. For we find Lindley, for example, quoting Tournefort, in his index, for *Borrigo*, but in his list of genera, *Borago*.

§ 166. **Lechea**.—In Bentham & Hooker's Genera, at the close of the character of the order *Cistineæ*, occurs the following :

“FORMÆ ABNORMES.”

“Flores dimorphi, alii apetalii oligandri in *Helianthemis* nounullis et interdum in *Lechea*.

“Stamina interdum pauca, imo petalis pauciora in *Lechea* et in *Helianthemis* quibusdam.”

* The two forms of flower in *Helianthemum Canadense* are well known, and Linnæus himself mistook a form of this *Helianthemum* for a *Lechea*, but I do not find any American authority for the statement that *Lechea* has sometimes dimorphous flowers, and presume that Dunal in the *Prodromus* is the source from which Bentham and Hooker drew, but have not that work at hand. According to Rafinesque the flowers of *Lechea* are only open in the middle of the day. I have seldom seen them open, but have examined very many of different species when dried, and have never observed any ten-